

Coalition-building Learning Document

**Synthesised from
the Evaluation of the Coalition Against the Deportation of Irish Children
CADIC**

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**Dublin
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Preface

The CADIC Coalition has just completed an evaluation to document and assess the work of the CADIC Coalition campaign through the eyes of its members. In doing such an evaluation, we believe the Coalition's work will be able to contribute to future advocacy efforts and cross-sectoral campaigns for issues of social justice. The CADIC Coalition's remit, on the rights of families comprised of Irish children, their migrant parents and other close family members, has meant concentrated efforts towards win-able propositions, and their impact, and it has harnessed the unique, collective expertise, commitment and passion of a diverse group of individuals and organisations. National, regional and local NGOs, spanning human rights, legal aid, children's rights, faith-based migrant support and other migrant and immigrant support organisations came together and brought pressure on Government and State agencies to review their policies and to uphold the rights of these children and their families.

A number of key questions raised by the evaluation included the lessons learnt around implementing a national campaign through coalition work, the impact of such and the steps taken to achieve gains for the families involved. What was effective and what didn't work with regard to the collective efforts? Did actions taken and documentation produced by members contribute to the anticipated results?

The evaluation focused on the period of time of the Coalition's emergence in 2003 to the end of 2005. While it sought to document some of the work behind the CADIC Coalition's originally stated objectives and outcomes, there was an emphasis on Coalition members' and key Government officials' feedback, in the form of interviews.

CADIC Coalition members and the families involved have accomplished great things through their hard work, persistence and creativity protecting the rights of Irish children and their families.

*Aki Stavrou
Chair
CADIC Coalition
September 2006*

Executive Summary

As part of the evaluation of CADIC, the Coalition sought to learn about good practice in coalition building in Ireland. A process was agreed to abstract learning from the review feedback and to generalise this learning to provide a lessons-learnt document for coalition-building in Ireland. This document presents learning acquired during the CADIC review as a practical and straightforward guide to enable coalitions or those individuals and organisations that are considering building a national coalition in Ireland become more effective. This CADIC coalition-building learning document makes a number of key observations about the characteristics of a national coalition; the reasons for building a national coalition; what is useful about building and operating as a national coalition; and what are the pitfalls to be avoided when building a national coalition

Characteristics of a national coalition

A national coalition usually emerges in response to a pressing need, is usually directed by a small number of strong NGOs, and usually has members from a variety of different sectors that are touched by the pressing need in the beneficiary community or by the wider relevance of the pressing need their work in the sector.

Reasons for building a national coalition

While there are a number of good reasons for building a national coalition, the CADIC review has found that there are two key reasons: one, a national coalition such as CADIC provides the focus for organisations concerned with the pressing need in the beneficiary community; two, a national coalition such as CADIC facilitates a pooling of expertise that supports the development of a comprehensive campaign.

What is useful when building a national coalition?

Many useful coalition tools or lessons were acquired during the CADIC review. However, of the ten lessons four are key: one, the single issue focus is central to a successful coalition, particularly in so far as it energises and organises members; two, driver organisations, usually strong NGOs are the core of a successful coalition, developing strategy, facilitating communication and providing the main coalition resources; three, a national coalition should have a clear framework for action including a vision, mission, strategy (or strategies), activities and learning; four, a national coalition should have clear internal structures, particularly those relating to roles, communication and decision making.

What are the pitfalls to be avoided

During the CADIC review it was identified that there a number of specific pitfalls to be avoided, the most relevant of which is: a national coalition should avoid being surprised by its own success: that is, the coalition should be prepared for success and for the likely implications for the coalition campaign. This relates to the need for a national coalition to be highly strategic and to plan for all reasonable outcomes of the coalition campaign.

Introduction

CADIC, the Coalition Against the Deportation of Irish Children underwent a review during May, June and July 2006. The review, which looked at the Coalition from July 2003 to December 2005, consisted of:

- Face-to-face interviews/discussions with Coalition members and founders
- Round table with significant CADIC activists
- Discussion with current CADIC leading members
- Meeting with civil servants of DJELR and discussion with the Intergovernmental body the International Organisation of Migration
- Scan of media with the help of Irish Refugee Council
- Scan of Dáil Debates
- Document/archive examination
- Commentary and elaboration of DJELR data on scheme outcomes

As part of the review CADIC sought to learn about good practice in coalition-building in Ireland. The purpose of this document is to put learning acquired during the CADIC review into a practical and straightforward guide to enable coalitions or those individuals and organisations that are considering building a national coalition in Ireland become more effective. The CADIC coalition-building learning document references learning acquired during the CADIC review and so is not a comprehensive guide to coalition building. It is more an illustration of the lessons learnt from the CADIC coalition and campaign, and a flagging of issues that may be of relevance to coalition-builders in Ireland. Also, it is a tool in coalition-building and an attempt to share the experience of CADIC so that the other national coalitions might work more effectively.

What are the main characteristics of a national coalition such as CADIC?

The characteristics of the CADIC Coalition were: that it was a collective with a single issue focus; that the coalition was managed by a core of individuals and organisations; that it benefited from input from skilled and committed individuals who gave generously with their time; and that it had a developed strategy. In other words:

- The CADIC Coalition emerged in response to a pressing need in the beneficiary population (non-Irish national parents and their Irish children); that is, the deportation of both non-Irish national parents and their Irish children
- The CADIC Coalition had a number of key driver organisations, in particular, the Children's Rights Alliance and the Irish Council for Civil Liberties and including the Immigrant Council of Ireland, the Irish Refugee Council and FLAC
- The CADIC Coalition's strategy had three strands: legal, communications and child impact assessment. The overall strategy emerged over number of key events in the evolution of the coalition. It was centrally directed by key organisations. It gained acceptance among the key agencies because of the strength of direction from the core agencies (in particular, respondents identified Children's Rights Alliance and Irish

Council for Civil Liberties) and because there was consent among key agencies and management committee members. It gained acceptance among the diverse coalition partners not through communication of the strategy but through the perception by the members of results from the Coalition's work, mainly the establishment of the IBC 05 process and the legitimacy of the coalition.

Key learning is:

- A national coalition such as CADIC generally emerges in response to a pressing need or crisis in a beneficiary community (for example, migrant parents and their Irish born citizen children facing the crisis of being deported)
- A national coalition such as CADIC is usually directed by a small number of strong NGOs
- A national coalition such as CADIC while usually directed by a small number of strong NGOs has members that are NGOs, community groups and associations. These NGOs community groups and associations are drawn from different sectors (for example, from the migrant sector, voluntary legal sector and the children's rights sector)

Why build a national coalition such as CADIC in Ireland?

While there are a number of good reasons for building a national coalition, the CADIC Coalition evaluation has found that there are two key reasons: one, a national coalition such as CADIC provides the focus for organisations concerned with the pressing need in the beneficiary community; two, a national coalition such as CADIC facilitates a pooling of expertise that supports the development of a comprehensive campaign.

Key learning is:

- A national coalition such as CADIC provides focus for organisations concerned with the issue, pressing need or crisis in the beneficiary community
- A national coalition such as CADIC has the capacity to become a recognised public platform for concerned organisations from which public campaigns can be mounted. This also allows for public awareness-raising around the issue, pressing need or crisis
- A national coalition such as CADIC facilitates a pooling of expertise that supports the development of a comprehensive campaign
- A coalition such as CADIC facilitates a pooling of resources and allows local organisations and associations with less capacity to benefit from a pooling of resources from stronger NGOs with more capacity, for example in administration support, communications support, reception support
- A national coalition such as CADIC allows the beneficiary community to see member organisations working towards a collective goal that meets their issue, pressing need or

crisis. This fact of national cooperation can combat a sense of being silenced and isolation in the beneficiary community

- A national coalition such as CADIC is more likely to secure access to government for all members including community organisations and associations. This is because of its representativeness and because it is likely to benefit from the skills and experience of strong NGOs that already have access to/work well with Government

What is useful or beneficial for building and operating a national coalition such as CADIC in Ireland?

The CADIC Coalition benefited from a number of elements:

CADIC was a single issue coalition. For the CADIC Coalition, the single issue of deportation of non-Irish national parents of Irish citizen children and their children was the impetus for the formation of the coalition and the campaign. This single issue eased the creation of the coalition's strategy and gave the coalition a unifying campaign focus relevant to all Coalition members regardless of the sector in which they operated.

In addition to key driver organisations the CADIC Coalition had a perceived cross-sectoral representativeness with members drawn from a variety of areas (for example, migration, law, children's rights, community associations) and a perceived representativeness of the needs of the beneficiary population (primarily because the membership included service-orientated and support-orientated NGOs and community groups working with the beneficiary population).

The CADIC Coalition was built on the shoulders of highly motivated and committed individuals with the backing of their organisations. When building a national coalition such as CADIC, arguably the most important element is the group of driver individuals involved. An intangible resource contributed by member organisations is human time, that is, the time their staff work on coalition issues. That said, the individuals behind the core of the CADIC Coalition's work (and possibly the creation of the coalition itself) contributed not only their work time but also their private time to the Coalition. They also contributed their skills, expertise and passion. The CADIC Coalition was deeply fortunate to have a set of committed individuals driving the coalition not least of all because without their input it could be argued that the Coalition would have got off the ground. The skills of the driver individuals in the coalition informed the strategy of the coalition and campaign and were augmented by recruiting sympathetic external experts.

Key learning is:

- When building a national coalition such as CADIC, it is useful for the coalition to have a single issue focus. It is beneficial that there is a core issue around which members are organised and by which members are energised. This single issue eases the creation of appropriated strategy for the implementation of the coalition's campaign and gives the coalition to have a unifying campaign focus which can be relevant to all coalition members regardless of the sector in which they operate. For example, the single issue of deportations focused CADIC Coalition members from such sectors as human rights, law, migration and children's rights.

- When building a national coalition such as CADIC, it is useful to have the commitment of "driver organisations". These driver organisations are usually strong NGOs and they provide the core of the coalition, developing strategy, facilitating communication and legal work, and providing the main resources for the coalition such as office space and administration support
- When building a national coalition such as CADIC, arguably the most important element is the group of individuals involved. An intangible resource contributed by member organisations is human time, that is, the time their staff work on coalition issues. That said, the individuals behind the core of the work and possibly the creation of the coalition itself contribute not only their work time but also their private time to the coalition. They also contribute their skills, expertise and passion. Consequently it is important that a national coalition has the appropriate set of committed individuals driving the coalition, first, because without their input it is unlikely to get off the ground and, second, because it may be some time before funding is secured to take the pressure off these individuals and to allow for a redistribution of workload to coalition staff.
- When building a national coalition such as CADIC it is important to have a wide set of skills in the coalition members. The skills in the coalition should inform the strategy of the coalition or campaign but should also be informed by the strategy, that is, if need be skills should be brought into the coalition by recruiting sympathetic external experts, for example, law or communications specialists.

The CADIC Coalition was built on the contributions of member organisations and the individuals representing their organisations. The principle contribution was human time, that is; the man-hours contributed by member organisations (staff-time dedicated to CADIC activities). Those interviewed for the review identified organisations that took a key role in hosting the work of the coalition (principally the CRA and the ICI). Some informants discussed their participation in terms of the cost to their agencies. In some cases members of the CADIC Coalition effectively sidelined their brief in their organisations for extended periods of time (one informant identified a period of six months where between eighty and ninety percent of their working day was taken up with CADIC work). Other forms of contribution identified were:

- Office space
- Administration support
- Low-level communications support
- Referral support (of requests from the beneficiary population)

Informants were unanimous in the opinion that while the issue of the deportation of the non-Irish national parents of Irish children was within the remit of their organisation, the goodwill of some organisation was stretched to the limit by the amount of time the informant had to dedicate to the work of the coalition.

Key learning is:

- When building a national coalition such as CADIC it is important to have access to resources. These resources include human time, administration support, premises and communications support. Such resources are normally contributed by driver organisations

until (hopefully) the coalition secures funding and can compensate member organisations for their contributions or hire staff to carry out relevant areas of work

The CADIC Coalition had a highly developed strategy comprising three strategic arms: legal, communications, and child impact assessment. The legal, communications and child impact assessment strategies were, over time, successfully implemented. However, there are outstanding objectives associated with these strategies that have yet to be achieved.

All of those interviewed for the review were convinced that the IBC 05 process was evidence that the CADIC Coalition had achieved its objective and successfully implemented its strategy. Informants showed less awareness of the subsequent decision taken by the Coalition to refocus the work of the coalition to:

- *“Shape the exact process by which parents would be allowed to apply for residency, in particular ensuring the rights of the migrant parents and the children (Irish and non-Irish siblings) are fully respected and in compliance with constitutional and international human rights obligations*
- *Provide information and support to families who would need to reapply for residency and who would not have access to legal assistance in this process*
- *Ensure migrant families would be entitled to family reunification and, where it arises, migrant parents would not have to choose between abandoning one or more children in their home country in order to remain in Ireland and with their other child/children or leave Ireland to return to uncertain and often dangerous situations, in order to preserve the unity of the family*
- *Challenge unfair, negative decisions on residency which CADIC believe violate the legal and human rights of the families involved.”*¹

Generally informants were also unaware that at a micro level there were changes in the CADIC Coalition’s legal strategy and communications strategy while the strategy relating to conducting a child-impact review remained largely intact.

The changes implemented in the legal strategy were around the phasing of further activities under the strategy. Essentially, the CADIC Coalition prioritised assisting parents to access the IBC 05 scheme and postponed the litigation element of the strategy until later in the campaign. The Coalition established a committee including a staff legal officer to monitor the legal environment before embarking on the litigious elements of the strategy. The monitoring was aimed at the legal situation as it affected:

- Migrant parents who applied for residency in Ireland and were refused
- Migrant parents of Irish children who did not qualify under the scheme for residency but want to apply for residency
- Migrant families with Irish children who have been granted residency but have immediate family members abroad and want family reunification²

The communications strategy altered from its original strategic direction to prioritise *“persuad[ing] the Government to change its policy in relation to allowing family reunification for migrant parents and their Irish children.”* The two minor foci of the revised communications

¹ CADIC work plan (n.d): 12

² *ibid*: 15.

strategy became to:

- *"ensure that parents who may not have been eligible under the previous scheme can also apply for residency*
- *ensure the introduction of child impact assessments in decisions taken on immigration"*³

Informants who were close to or part of the management committee were confident that the legal strategy had been developed and implemented successfully. They related the following evidence of this successful implementation:

- The legal strategy gave the high level learning to the coalition and improved its knowledge of the cases thus giving the campaign a better foundation as well as different options for the development of an argument in favour of a residency procedure. . Simply put, beside the fact of the huge number of people that would be affected by deportation, the legal strategy effectively provided additional high-level legal evidence of wrongdoing by the government against non-Irish national parents of Irish children
- The legal strategy gave the key leverage for the campaign: the perceived potential to inflict huge cost on the state by mounting legal challenges to each and every Section 3 issued.

This second point regarding the legal strategy was the most common reason given for the success of the campaign and informants linked it closely to the successful implementation of the communication strategy. Informants distinguished between the high-level communications strategy that involved the targeting of key influential groups and the low-level strategy which dispersed information to the beneficiary community through national organisations such as the Immigrant Council of Ireland and Integrating Ireland. The success of the high level communications strategy was evidenced in two key events:

- August 2004 – lunchtime briefing with TD
 - Raised awareness in TDs of the issues
 - Defined the operating parameters of the debate for TDs and other immediate representatives; that is, the potential cost to the state of the challenges facing the state if it continued to issue Section 3s (of legal challenges, deportation costs and potential future claims against the State for compensation by deported Irish nationals). One informant describe how TDs “*perked-up their ears*” during the discussion of potential future cost.⁴
- November 2004 – briefing with Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform at which CADIC presented three options available to government to deal with the issue of LTR for parents of Irish children:
 - To continue processing each individual case under section 3, which would be costly and time consuming
 - To regularise en masse
 - To consider reverting to the manner in which applications were processed prior to *Lobe & Osayande*, which, having regard to the principles identified in *Fajujonu*, would allow the Department to refuse applications where there were exceptional grounds for refusing to do so, for e.g., serious criminal convictions. In cases where the Department refused to grant residency applicants would still be afforded an opportunity to leave the State voluntarily or to make representations pursuant to notices of intention to deport. Any applicant refused residency would then be in a

³ *ibid*: 19

⁴ Informant, Interview, 2nd June 2006.

position to make a more informed decision regarding the options presented to them on receiving a notice of intention to deport (section 3 letter), namely whether to leave the State voluntarily or apply for leave to remain without any real prospect of success and thereby face deportation.

After receipt of funding in December 2004 the CADIC Coalition communications strategy altered from its original strategic direction to prioritise “*persuad[ing] the Government to change its policy in relation to allowing family reunification for migrant parents and their Irish children.*”

The two minor foci of the revised communications strategy became to:

- *ensure that parents who may not have been eligible under the previous scheme can also apply for residency*
- *ensure the introduction of child impact assessments in decisions taken on immigration*⁵

Informants were not aware of these two changes in the communications strategy of the campaign. The issue of child impact assessment was raised by only one informant.

The evaluators were informed –informally- that officials of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform regarded the CADIC Coalition communications with the migrant constituencies as effective, accurate and non-partisan. Officials found meetings with the CADIC Coalition helpful and were relatively confident that clarification information communicated to the Coalition about the application process would be accurately and quickly sent out to a wide range of organisations and services.

Key learning is:

- Following on from the previous point, a national coalition such as CADIC benefits hugely from having developed, expert strategies, particularly communications strategies. For CADIC Coalition the communications, legal and child impact assessment strategies have dovetailed but in working to satisfy their mission, the Coalition's campaign benefited mainly from its legal and communications strategy. The three key elements of the strategies that worked for the coalition were:
 - Legal strategy was professionally developed and highly selective in the cases taken to test the government
 - The legal strategy was communicated in terms easily understood by non-legal experts in influential groups; that is, the legal strategy included estimates of the cost that would be incurred by government if challenges were presented for every deportation order it issued. This basic economic information impacted significantly on TDs and government representatives.
 - The communications strategy included high-level and low level elements; that is, at a high level it targeted influential individuals and groups such as TDs and civil servants, and on a low-level it disseminated practical information to member organisations and to the beneficiary community
- A national coalition such as CADIC would benefit from being pre-emptive and strategic rather than just reactive. Because coalitions often arise in response to a pressing need or crisis in a beneficiary community the work of the coalition is necessarily reactive. However, the coalition should also strategise to pre-empt likely courses of action by government and possible outcomes to the coalition's campaign

⁵ *ibid*: 19

- A national coalition such as CADIC should have a framework for action. This framework for action should have five key elements at least: the vision of the coalition (the wish of the coalition); the mission of the coalition (nature of change being sought by the coalition); the strategy of the coalition (perhaps plans for multiple areas of work for the coalition in order to fulfil the coalition mission); coalition work (the activities of the coalition); learning (formative and/or summative evaluations looking at social impact and lessons learnt from the creation of the coalition and implementation of the campaign).

The CADIC Coalition had unclear internal procedures and process. The Coalition would have benefited from having clearer procedures and processes, in particular when seeking to limit attrition of coalition members. Arguably the CADIC Coalition would have benefited from having a clearer framework for action. This framework for action should have five key elements at least: the vision of the coalition (the wish of the coalition); the mission of the coalition (nature of change being sought by the coalition); the strategy of the coalition (perhaps plans for multiple areas of work for the coalition in order to fulfil the coalition mission); coalition work (the activities of the coalition); learning (formative and/or summative evaluations looking at social impact and lessons learnt from the creation of the coalition and implementation of the campaign).

The CADIC Coalition would also have benefited from having clearer internal structures, roles and responsibilities for coalition members. Apart from increasing the efficiency of the coalition, clear internal structures such as roles and responsibilities would have allowed individuals (who are already contributing time and expertise) to limit their time and be clear about how they can contribute to the work of the coalition. The CADIC Coalition did not prioritise having clear and efficient meetings and forums for members, clear election procedures for all committees and sub-committees and having transparent and straightforward financial management structures. The CADIC Coalition could have avoided exaggerating the natural attrition of members by establishing clear internal structures and processes.

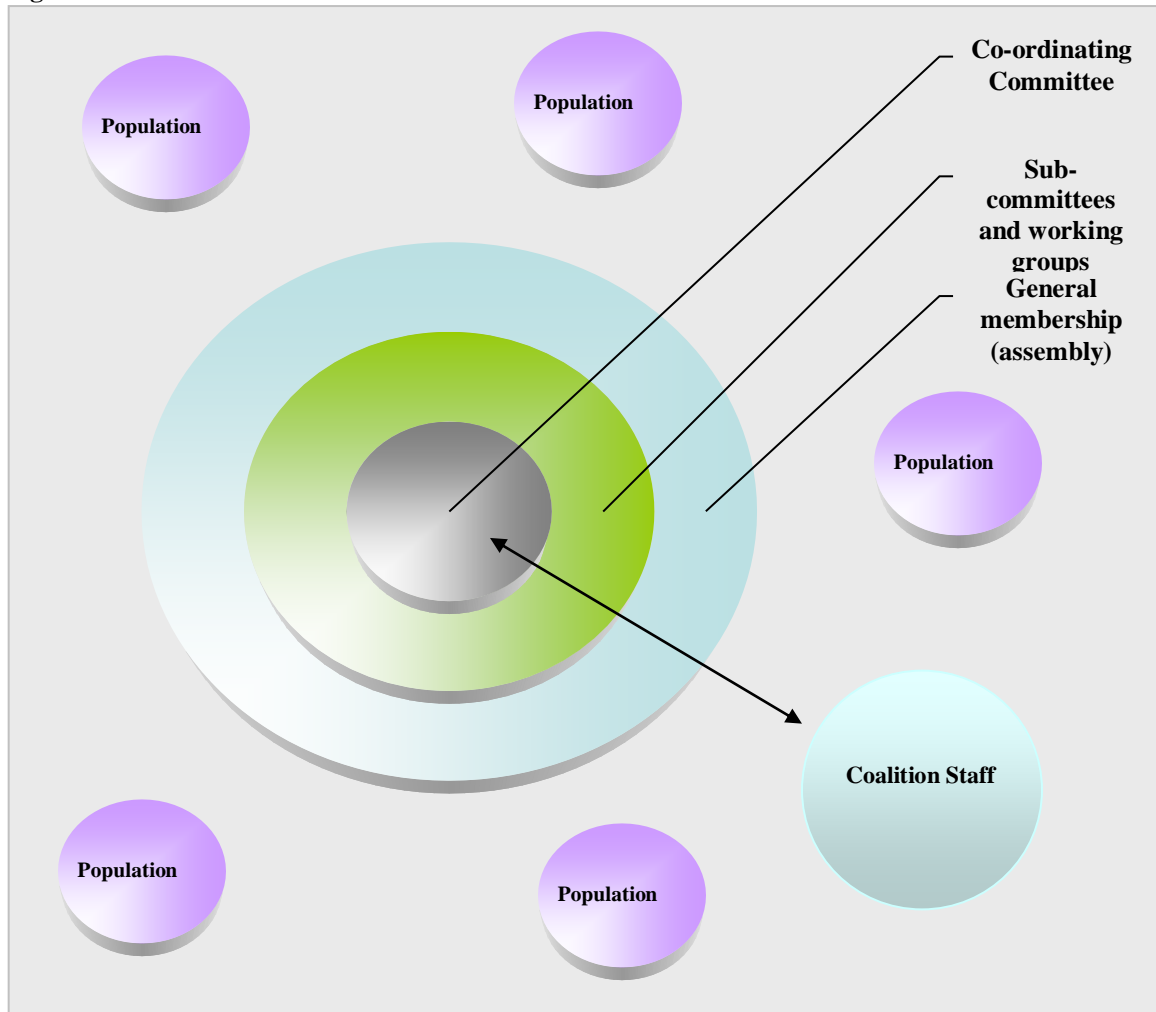
The CADIC Coalition would have benefited from having clearer decision-making structures; that is, if decisions need to be made the responsibility and processes for making those decisions should be clear and transparent. It should be obvious to members how decisions are made. Decision making should also be carried out in an efficient and prudent manner in order to avoid meetings becoming talking shops and so contributing to the attrition of coalition members

Key learning is:

- When operating a national coalition such as CADIC it is beneficial for the coalition to have clear internal structures, roles and responsibilities for coalition members. Apart from increasing the efficiency of the coalition, clear internal structures such as roles and responsibilities allow individuals (who are already contributing time and expertise) to limit their time and be clear about how they can contribute to the work of the coalition. The national coalition should prioritise having clear and efficient meetings and forums for members, clear election procedures for all committees and sub-committees and having transparent and straightforward financial management structures (a possible clear structure for a national coalition is presented on the next page).

- When operating a national coalition such as CADIC it is beneficial for the coalition to have clear decision making structures; that is, if decisions need to be made the responsibility and processes for making those decisions should be clear and transparent. It should be obvious to members how decisions are made. Decision making should also be carried out in an efficient and prudent manner in order to avoid meetings becoming talking shops and so contributing to the attrition of coalition members.

Figure 1: Generic coalition structure



What are the pitfalls to be avoided when building a national coalition in Ireland?

The CADIC Coalition appears to have been unprepared for success and for the implications of success for the Coalition campaign. To be prepared for success means that the Coalition should be strategic and have at its disposal some form of strategy which addresses "what happens next" when the coalition achieves its objectives. The Coalition should be pre-empting the possible related issues and needs that might arise in the beneficiary community if the Coalition is successful. Questions that the Coalition might ask itself are:

- What do we mean by "success"?
- Will government implement all of our proposals?
- If government does implement all or our proposals what should we do? Wind-down? Move on to other issues?

- If government only implements some of our proposals what will be the likely ones they will implement?
- What will be the likely consequences for the beneficiary community of government implementing only some of our proposals?
- In the event of government implementing only some of our proposals what will be our strategic course of action? What will we need to embark on this course of action?

The CADIC Coalition should have better pre-empted the possibility of tensions between the interests of individual members and between the interests of individual members and the coalition. These tensions can become exaggerated if the coalition succeeds in securing funding and then has to decide where (in which member organisation) to invest that funding. In order to limit the effect of these tensions the coalition should have clear structures for deciding how to use funding and should have transparent financial management. All areas of communication should be straightforward and take into consideration the fact that individuals from member organisations come from different sectors, have differing competencies and different levels of familiarity with and understanding of operational issues.

Key learning is:

- A national coalition should avoid being surprised by its own success. The coalition should be prepared for success and for the likely implications for the coalition campaign. To be prepared for success means that the coalition should be strategic and have at its disposal some form of strategy which addresses "what happens next" when the coalition achieves its objectives. The coalition should be pre-empting the possible related issues and needs that might arise in the beneficiary community if the coalition is successful. Questions that the coalition might ask itself are:
 - What do we mean by "success"?
 - Will government implement all of our proposals?
 - If government does implement all or our proposals what should we do? Wind-down? Move on to other issues?
 - If government only implements some of our proposals what will be the likely ones they will implement?
 - What will be the likely consequences for the beneficiary community of government implementing only some of our proposals?
 - In the event of government implementing only some of our proposals what will be our strategic course of action? What will we need to embark on this course of action?
- A national coalition should be prepared for a level of attrition of its members. A national coalition should avoid exaggerating the natural attrition of members by having clear internal structures and processes and by being realistic and reasonable in the demands it makes on individuals and member organisations. Ultimately the management committee bears responsibility for ensuring that the coalition itself does not contribute to the attrition of members
- A national coalition should pre-empt the possibility of tensions between the interests of individual members and between the interests of individual members and the coalition. These tensions can become exaggerated if the coalition succeeds in securing funding and then has to decide where (in which member organisation) to invest that funding. In order to limit the effect of these tensions the coalition should have clear structures for deciding how to use funding and should have transparent financial management. All areas of

communication should be straightforward and take into consideration the fact that individuals from member organisations come from different sectors, have differing competencies and different levels of familiarity with and understanding of operational issues.

- A national coalition should avoid not knowing when to wind-down. In other words the coalition should have an exit strategy. The coalition should also remember that members are likely to have differing opinions about the exit strategy. The coalition should also remember that it is likely that members will be unable to contribute to the coalition and campaign indefinitely and so when they feel the coalition has outlived its usefulness they may be forced to withdraw from the coalition.

What are the ‘take-away’ benefits for organisations of being part of a national coalition such as CADIC in Ireland

The CADIC Coalition review identified that along with the overall success of the Coalition campaign there are take-away benefits for the members that are worth emphasising in any key learning document.

Key learning is: the take-away benefits for organisations that are members of a national coalition such as CADIC include:

- Increased and better networking
- Ability to have representation up to government level
- An increase in learning, skills and expertise as a result of working in a coalition and of working with organisations and individual with a range of skills and expertise
- Moral support around campaigning
- Access to more and higher quality information
- Ability to build alliances for future work
- Better odds for success of your campaign

Tables⁶

Table 1: Irish Born Child Scheme Outcomes: Top 10 applicant countries

Country	Applied for IBC/05 LTR	Granted IBC/05 LTR	Refused IBC/05 LTR	
	Number	Number	Number	%
Nigeria	6,695	6,145	554	8
Romania	1,878	1,795	94	5
China	1,142	1,074	63	6
Philippines	1,021	993	22	2
Pakistan	663	613	40	6
Moldova	591	567	15	3
Ukraine	571	553	14	2
India	483	479	4	1
Bangladesh	434	425	9	2
Ghana	382	373	17	4
Rest of the World	4,057	3,676	287	7
Total	17,917	16,693	1,119	6

Table 2: Irish Born Child Scheme Outcomes by Region of Origin

N=17,917

Region	Applied for IBC/05 LTR		Granted IBC/05 LTR	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	8,686	48	7,938	48
Europe	4,021	22	3,843	23
South Asia	1,629	9	1,561	9
South-East Asia	1,326	7	1,282	8
East Asia	1,230	7	1,159	7
North Africa	369	2	312	2
Middle East	171	1	152	<1
South America	117	<1	114	<1
Central Asia	97	0.5	89	0.5
South-West Asia	89	<0.5	79	<0.5
North America and Canada	65	<0.5	59	<0.5
Caribbean	42	<0.5	38	<0.5
Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	33	<0.5	30	<0.5
Central America	7	<0.5	6	<0.5
Stateless or unknown	35	<0.5	31	<0.5
Total	17,917	100	16,693	100

⁶ All tables, source: Extracted by Ralaheen Ltd. from Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform data released on 8/05/2006.

Table 3:
Irish Born Child Scheme Outcomes: Countries from which over 100 people applied

Country	Number	Country	Number
Nigeria	6,695	Malaysia	222
Romania	1,878	DR Congo	204
China	1,142	Cameroon	182
Philippines	1,021	Zimbabwe	162
Pakistan	663	Bulgaria	137
Moldova	591	Belarus	130
Ukraine	571	Libya	128
India	483	Algeria	118
Bangladesh	434	Sierra Leone	115
Ghana	382	Brazil	103
South Africa	362	Croatia	100
Russia	354	Rest of the world	1,740
		Total	17,917

Table 4: Irish Born Child Scheme - Numbers and percentages granted temporary leave to remain by geographical locations by County and within Dublin.

County	Total	%	Dublin			Total	%
			Postcode				
Carlow	104	0.6	1	City Centre		606	7.2
Cavan	96	0.6	2	St. Stephen's Green		130	1.5
Clare	488	2.9	3	Fairview		123	1.5
Cork	1,334	8	4	Donnybrook		131	1.6
Donegal	230	1.4	5	Raheny		87	1
Dublin	8,426	50.5	6	Rathgar/Rathmines		313	3.7
Galway	762	4.6	7	North Circular Road		711	8.4
Kerry	481	2.9	8	St. James Hospital		739	8.8
Kildare	765	4.6	9	Drumcondra/Santry		256	3
Kilkenny	73	0.4	10	Ballyfermot		25	0.3
Laois	176	1.1	11	Finglas		120	1.4
Leitrim	47	0.3	12	Walkinstown		116	1.4
Limerick	475	2.8	13	Sutton/Howth		77	0.9
Longford	160	1	14	Dundrum/Rathfarnam		98	1.2
Louth	571	3.4	15	Blanchardstown		1,842	21.9
Mayo	270	1.6	16	Knocklyon/Ballinteer		101	1.2
Meath	591	3.5	17	Coolock/Priorswood		13	0.1
Monaghan	65	0.4	18	Cabinteely/Foxrock		73	0.9
Offaly	128	0.8	20	Palmerstown		76	0.9
Roscommon	121	0.7	22	Clondalkin		352	4.2
Sligo	124	0.7	24	Tallaght		556	6.6
Tipperary	172	1	County	Swords/Lucan/Saggart/Dun Laoghaire		1,881	22.3
Waterford	393	2.4		Total County Dublin		8,426	100
Westmeath	269	1.6					
Wexford	175	1					
Wicklow	198	1.2					
Total	16,693	100					

Table 5: Irish Born Child Scheme by Irish Provinces: Numbers Granted

Province	Total	%
Leinster	11,636	70
Munster	3,343	20
Connaught	1,324	8
Ulster	391	2
Total	16,693	100

Table 6: Irish Born Child Scheme: Hospital of Birth of Irish child, Dublin

Year	Coombe Women's Hospital	Mount Carmel	National Maternity Hospital – Holles Street	Rotunda Hospital	Total
Pre 2000	21	2	17	17	57
2000	13	1	14	14	42
2001	138	1	141	197	477
2002	314	1	558	912	1,785
2003	480	0	607	829	1,916
2004	519	4	647	743	1,913
Total	1,485	9	1,984	2,712	6,190

**Table 7:
Irish Born Child Scheme: Reasons for refusal**

Reason for refusal	Total	Percentage of all refusals
Continuous residence not proven	566	50.6
Already had status	106	9.5
No identity proven	104	9.3
Good character at issue	78	7.0
No role in upbringing of IBC	71	6.3
IBC born in 2005	48	4.3
Not the parent	38	3.4
IBC and parent abroad	34	3.0
IBC abroad	33	2.9
Applicant abroad	21	1.9
Withdrew application	8	0.7
Statutory declaration not signed	7	0.6
Child not born in Ireland	3	0.3
Deceased applicant	2	0.2
Total	1,119	100

Appendix 4

CADIC Coalition Membership

The following organisations and individuals played an important role in the CADIC Coalition over time:

AkiDwA
Algerian Community of Ireland
Amnesty International, Irish Section

Cairde
Children's Rights Alliance (CRA)
Church Mission Society
Cois Tine, Society of African Missions
Conference of Religious Of Ireland (CORI)

Doras Luimni

Free Legal Advice Centres (FLAC)

Galway Refugee Support Group
Global Longford Ethnic Minority Support Group

Inner City Organisations Network (ICON)
Integration of African Children in Ireland Network (IACI)
Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI)
Integrating Ireland (II)
Integrate Mallow, Avonhu Development Group
Irish Commission for Justice and Peace
Irish Council for Civil Liberties (ICCL)
Irish Refugee Council (IRC, Dublin)
Irish Refugee Council (IRC, Ennis)

Jesuit Refugee Centre Ireland

KASI - Killarney

Ronit Lentin, Trinity College Dublin, Sociology Department
Longford Women's Link
Louth African Women's Group

Mayo Intercultural Action
Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI)

NASC
National Women's Council of Ireland (NWCi)
New Ross Intercultural Group and Direct Provision Integration Group

New Horizon, Athlone Refugee and Asylum Seeker Support Group

Presbyterian Church

Refugee Information Services (RIS, Dublin)

Refugee Information Services (RIS, Galway)

Refugee and Migrants Project of the Irish Bishops' Conference

Residents Against Racism

Romanian Society of Ireland

SPARKS - Support Project for Adolescent Refugee Kids

Tallaght Intercultural Action Ireland (TIA)

Tallaght Partnership

Tralee Refugee Support Group

UNISON, Trade Unions

Vincentian Refugee Centre

Waterford Refugee and Asylum Seeker Council

West African Network